

ARMY DENIES "TIP" ON BERGDOLL PLOT

Adjutant General Harris Says Charge of Knowledge of Plans Is "Preposterous"

ALSO DEFENDS BAKER

Washington, May 27.—Adjutant General V. C. Harris today characterized the report that the War Department released Grover C. Bergdoll while aware of the existence of a plot involving the army officers, to assist his escape. "If the War Department had known of any such plot," he said, "the three army officers would have been locked up with Bergdoll."

General Harris also defended the charge of War Baker against the escape of Bergdoll. He said that the secretary to the War Department, although the secretary may have heard from Judge Wesscott regarding the Bergdoll case, knew nothing of the proposal to take him to Philadelphia before his escape. "I know when I told the secretary it was news to him," General Harris said.

It is understood General Harris was in long-distance telephone communication with army officials today on the Bergdoll investigation. Although the department is directing the investigation, it is directing the assistance and co-operation of the other departments, a rigid military investigation is known to be in progress to determine whether the men were such an culpability on the part of any army officer in connection with the trial and subsequent escape of the millionaire slacker.

War Department officials denied that the investigation had reached Washington incriminating Major Kelley, Captain Bruce Campbell or Captain Jesse Carroll or connecting them in any way with the Bergdoll plot or any previous plot to assist his flight. "It was admitted that the Department of Justice might be conducting an investigation of its own," said the department. "But army officials said they know nothing of it if such an investigation is under way."

"I know nothing at all about the Bergdoll case," Major General John T. Cavert, inspector general of the army, declared. "Colonel Donaldson has been handling the investigation for our office. I won't get a report until the investigation is completed. Then it will come to me for review. At present I know nothing about it at all."

Colonel Donaldson is not permitted to discuss the case. "Arrest this man," and giving a detailed description of Bergdoll, was put out today by the War Department.

General Harris disclosed that Bergdoll's offense is not an extraditable one under the terms of treaties between the United States and Canada or other foreign countries. If Bergdoll has managed to cross the border into Canada or Mexico or to leave the jurisdiction of United States authorities, he is "gone for good," so far as this country is concerned.

Bergdoll "Castle" Raided at Daybreak

Continued from Page One. The district attorney here, who yesterday recalled D. Clarence Giboney, the Bergdoll family lawyer, for a three-hour grilling, would go away today with his examination would take next. Neither Giboney nor the district attorney would say what happened at the last meeting. At first it was denied there was such a meeting.

Giboney, "Judge" James E. Romig, family friend of the Bergdolls and Bergdoll's "man Friday" at the slacker's court-martial on Governors Island last winter, are among those who may be called to Washington to explain their connection with the case.

Mr. McAvoy refused to attach any importance to the Washington dispatches and the talk of a Department of Justice investigating agent here that Bergdoll's escape really was engineered last Thursday instead of on Friday, when it was reported to the authorities.

McAvoy Silent on Course. "My investigations have tended to show that the slacker's escape was executed within twenty-one minutes after it occurred," the district attorney said. "I am unable to make today my next step," he said when asked just what trend the investigation would take next.

The Washington reports say Bergdoll had more than twelve hours' start and probably is in Mexico by now. The guards, the report says, were intoxicated after a trip to the theatre and after being entertained by Grover and were in no condition to watch the draft dodger.

Sergeants O'Hara and York, the guards, are at Fort Jay awaiting military court-martial, but losing their prisoner. Sensational evidence is promised when the trial takes place next week. Giboney and "Judge" Romig are among those to be called to testify.

Sells More Realty Here. With Grover still at large, and possibly on the Mexican or Canadian border, a fugitive for a crime for which he cannot be extradited, Mrs. Bergdoll continues to sell real estate here.

Real estate transfers made public today show that Mrs. Bergdoll, acting in herself in some cases and using her power of attorney for Grover in others, disposed of property valued at \$115,000 yesterday. All the properties are in Philadelphia.

A bulletin asking American Legion members to co-operate in the search for the slacker has been sent to each of the 9000 posts in all sections of the country. The bulletin puts 1,500,000 former soldiers on the arch-slacker's trail.

Major William G. Murdock, adjutant of the local headquarters of the Legion, is busy on a mysterious mission, said to be in connection with the tip as to Grover's whereabouts turned up by the notorious legionary who reported a clue to Major Murdock on Tuesday. Major Murdock is not expected back until tomorrow or Saturday.

McDonald Got Clue. The name of Lieutenant George C. McDonald, 68th Cavalry, who recently has been injected into the case by Director Kington, of the Department of Justice, Washington. His name previously because he really furnished the information leading up to Grover's arrest as a slacker.

McDonald and Bergdoll were close friends in boyhood. McDonald enlisted in the Aviation Corps shortly after war was declared on Germany, but failed in an effort to induce Bergdoll to do likewise.

When J. J. O'Connor was assigned to the job of capturing Bergdoll, he learned of McDonald's former connection with the slacker. He had him assigned to the military police and was told to keep an eye on him. O'Connor really turned up the clue that resulted in Bergdoll's arrest.

The mention of his name by Kington

No Arrests "at This Time," Asserts District Attorney

"I invited Mr. Giboney to come to my office to discuss further the escape of Bergdoll. We did not discuss the statements made by James E. Romig that contradicted statements of Mr. Giboney. 'No arrests are contemplated at this time. I do not know what will happen in the future.'"

does away with the possibility that Bergdoll might be captured again through his work. McDonald also worked for the apprehension of Erwin Bergdoll, Grover's draft dodging brother, who has never been caught. District Attorney McAvoy is making a determined effort to locate the "leak" through which news of the work of Lieutenant McDonald became known. Several persons, including newspapermen, have been called to his office and quizzed on the subject.

The department was particularly eager to keep Lieutenant McDonald's connection with the case secret because of help he was expected to give in locating Bergdoll again. It became known that Mr. McAvoy believes that the finding of other irregularities connected with the Bergdoll case.

Edith Gould Elopel to Avoid Parting

Continued from Page One. them or any one of our engagement. Did we, dear?" "Silent assent from within." "We'd have done it sooner, but it would have interfered with my wife's graduation from Miss Spence's School in New York. Her graduation meant a lot to her, so we both decided to wait till it was over."

"She was graduated Tuesday. We decided Tuesday night not to waste any more time." "It was as though they were becoming old, and had but a fleeting year or so to enjoy together, judging from the young husband's voice."

Love at First Sight. "Remember, we have been engaged ever since last August. I met her for the first time then. She visited Miss Genevieve Cavatira at East Hampton. I loved her from the—oh, you know how it is."

"Tuesday night, after commencement exercises were finished at my wife's school, we decided on the details. I met her at 10 o'clock this morning yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth street."

"We took the 10 o'clock train from New York. Because of the difference in time, we arrived in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock."

"Nobody saw us leave New York. At Philadelphia, I hired an automobile and we drove directly to Elkton, where we were married as quickly as possible. I can tell you."

"Where will you go for your honeymoon?" "I don't know," he said. "We haven't had time to think about that, we're so happy."

"Do our parents know about it now?" "Yes, I sent a telegram to my father, Stuyvesant Wainwright, in New York. Mrs. Wainwright wired her mother and Miss Cavatira, who was her chum at Miss Spence's school."

"No, they haven't forgiven us yet, but they will. Won't they, dear?" More silent assent from within.

"What will we do after the honeymoon?" "I don't think our honeymoon will ever end, but I intend to work to support my wife, you can bet."

"I've been studying art in New York ever since I got out of the navy after the armistice was signed. Next fall I intend to take up commercial art, but that's a long time off."

"At this point another effort was made to obtain a photograph of the elopers."

SHU NO PICTURE. But they were obdurate in their palace of enchantment.

"How do you describe your bride for an interested public?" Mr. Wainwright was asked.

"Sure," he said. "Let's see. She is five feet eight inches tall. She has jet black hair. Her eyes are great, big and brown. Her complexion is very dark and just now the color is brightened. She looks almost Spanish. She's wonderful."

Mr. Wainwright refused to describe himself from the other side of the door. It was learned that he is twenty-one years old, six feet in height, with blonde hair and blue eyes.

Mr. Wainwright and the brass-bellied bellhops at the hotel agree that they had enough baggage with them to do for some time.

"It will hold out at least three weeks," the intrepid bridegroom said.

Two Years in the Service. "How long were you in the service?" Mr. Wainwright was asked.

"Two years," he replied. "I got in when war was declared, and was discharged six months after the armistice was signed."

He was in foreign waters part of the time aboard a submarine chaser. When it was discovered that he had been stationed several months at the camp town in France and that he and his interviewer had mutual memories of Bordeaux, he became much enthused.

"Believe me, buddy," he said, "Bordeaux is someville, 'nest paw'. Remember how the old women used to collect doux souz from you for sitting in those iron chairs in that little park near the opera? How about those lobster dinners in the Restaurant de la Providence? Do you think you will go back to France for your honeymoon?" he was asked.

"I don't know. This all happened so suddenly, we haven't decided. But wherever we spend the summer, you can take our word for it we're going to be together."

Leave Hotel This Morning. The Wainwrights hurriedly left the hotel at 9 o'clock this morning.

They had intended staying a day or so, at least, and apparently changed their plans as they sat at their first breakfast, served in their room.

It is believed that a telegram, probably one of forgiveness from the bride's mother, may have led them to desert Wilmington for New York.

Shortly before 9 o'clock, Mr. Wainwright telephoned for a taxi to the elopers' room on the tenth floor.

As they stepped from their suite, admitted by the room clerk to be the best in the hotel, they had the air of two young men suddenly becoming aware of a world outside of the magic one in which they had moved since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

May Have Been Refused Here. It is believed the Wainwrights tried to get a license in Philadelphia before going to Elkton.

A youthful couple appeared in the license bureau in Philadelphia Tuesday, but were not granted a license after the girl admitted she was only eighteen years of age.

The girl was "pretty, sunny-looking, and had a big bouquet of flowers," according to the recollection of a clerk of the bureau. The man was well-tailored.

The girl said that she was eighteen years of age, and that her father was in New York.

That settled it. Cupid's agents asked and refused a license. No names were asked.

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MISS GOULD'S FATHER APPROVES MARRIAGE

Both Wainwright's and Bride's Kin Surprised, but Have No Objection to Match

New York, May 27.—Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Canall Wainwright today expressed surprise at their runaway marriage.

George J. Gould, father of the bride, said the elopement was unnecessary, as there was no opposition to the marriage.

"I most certainly was taken by surprise when I received a telegram from my daughter from Elkton telling me she had been married to Mr. Wainwright. I cannot imagine why they should do such a thing. He is a splendid young man and frequently has been a guest at my house here and in Lake Success. Why he had only to ask me and I would have given my daughter a beautiful wedding. We are old friends of Mr. Wainwright's family. Charles Snowden, who was a brother of Carroll Wainwright's mother, was one of my old polo pals. We played many games together. However, Mr. Gould added, 'they are married.'"

"Then I suppose you have wired your congratulations?" the inquirer asked.

"I wish I could," Mr. Gould answered. "I don't know where they are. I suppose they will go for a short trip, perhaps by motor. Our family wishes them all success."

While the reporter was talking to Mr. Gould, Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., older brother of the bridegroom, called at the Gould residence. He said later at his mother's home that they had been advised by telegram of the wedding and that they were just as much surprised as were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould.

At the home of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Carl F. Wolf, 56 East Fifty-sixth street, it was learned that Mr. Wainwright had first met Miss Gould about a year ago. They were good friends and he was a frequent caller at the Gould home. Neither of them had condoned their engagement to their parents, nor told of their intention of getting married. Mr. Wainwright was said to have left town yesterday morning. He is the fourth son of Mrs. Wolf by her first husband.

Probers Try to "Get" McDoo and Johnson

Continued from Page One. Kenyon are particularly anxious to see Johnson hoist by his own petard in this investigation because they realize in how strong a position he will be at Chicago if he has succeeded in making his chief rivals, Wood and Lowden, unavailable while he is shown to have spent little money.

Money for "IB" in California. The chief hope of "getting" Johnson in California. The investigation of Michigan turned out \$12,000 there against \$24,000 for Wood. There was Johnson money in California, as the \$6000 contribution from California toward the entering of Michigan shows.

How much nobody knows. Johnson's fund in this investigation turns on California.

Washington opinion is unanimous that the inquiry has virtually eliminated Wood and Lowden without making Johnson's nomination likely. It is felt that after the attention that has been concentrated upon the use of money in politics the delegates will not nominate any candidate who wears the dollar mark. No one thinks the delegates, who are a hard-boiled lot accustomed to the

use of money in the campaign, will be greatly impressed by what the Kenyon committee has shown but they will fear the effect of the revelations upon the voters.

None of the candidates was very strong to begin with. Wood's nomination, even before Colonel Proctor went on the stand, was regarded as unlikely. There was no enthusiasm over Lowden. It required only a push to topple them both over and it is believed here that Wood and Johnson, have given them both the necessary push.

As for Johnson, his power in the party has been increased by this investigation, but not his power to nominate himself. Before the committee Johnson really had few enemies among the professional politicians. Their conservatism made them oppose him for President, but they wanted his co-operation.

Today they hate him. It is difficult to see where he can pick up delegates, unless he can get the convention into a panic over the disorganized state of the party when the argument that he will get more popular votes than any one else who may be named may turn the minds of the delegates reluctantly to him.

Another resolution was adopted by the assembly which will be presented to Congress, asking that chaplains in the army and navy be put on the same plane in the rate of their promotions, as officers in the medical corps. The complaint was made that chaplains now suffer by the slowness of promotions.

The Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, of Washington, complained that in former administrations the Catholic chaplains in the army represented only 24 per cent of the whole, whereas at present, under this so-called Presbyterian administration, they come to 36 per cent of the total.

A resolution was offered that the chaplains be put under the care of the board of home missions and that each be allowed a sum from the church annually in addition to his pay. This resolution failed to pass.

The Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander proposed that each church take under its care an army or navy chaplain, supplying him with books and other necessities.

The humanizing and Christianizing of industry were urged in the report of the Board of Home Missions on the church in industry.

The report stated that men be treated always as an end and never as a means; that for every worker be obtained a democratic status in industry, based on co-operation, a common incentive and the right and duty to work.

The report demanded a worthy and just return to every man according to his contribution to the general welfare, and for a social order in which no man should be the fruits of another man's labor and no man shall be deprived of the fruits of his own labor.

Unless the Christian churches throw the profiteers out of their ranks the church will die and lose its influence.

This was the warning given by William Jennings Bryan, Democratic leader and prohibition advocate, in an address in the Academy of Music last night.

The silver-tongued tones which made Mr. Bryan famous were much in evidence when he declared there was no subject of profiteering.

Mr. Bryan said: "Are you in your sessions planning to life, he asserted, but lack the confidence in them and a willingness to trust them for a period for such machinery as will enable them to work—to develop their resources—to export their surplus and by their own earnest effort become strong, self-supporting and dignified. If you think this new government of Poland is weak, forget it."

VAUCLAIN SPEAKS OF POLISH NEEDS

Raw Materials and Machinery Required for People to Work, Philadelphian Says

INFANT REPUBLIC STRONG

By the Associated Press

New York, May 27.—The most pressing need in Poland is raw materials to enable the people to go to work, declared Samuel M. Vauclein, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at the inaugural luncheon of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry here today.

Work is the remedy for most of the evils of central and southeastern Europe, Mr. Vauclein stated, and American business men should not worry about the stability of these governments, but grant them all of the credit possible.

The Poles are ready to resume their economic life, he asserted, but lack the implements and tools. These must come largely from the United States, he said.

New Republic Passed Bottle Period. "This infant republic has already passed the bottle period and beefsteak and onions will hereafter do the rest," he said. "Trade is the beefsteak and onions necessary."

Mr. Vauclein also appealed for the re-establishment of the war finance corporation so that credit could be advanced to central and southeastern Europe.

"America can send millions of dollars into central and southern Europe," said

Uses for \$50,000,000. Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Polish minister to the United States, explained what Poland expected to do with the \$50,000,000 loan that country is now floating in the United States.

About \$20,000,000 of it would be used for a new currency, he said, probably an issue of a billion marks, which would have a new name to distinguish it from the great amount of printed matter with which the country is flooded.

"The rest," said Prince Lubomirski, "will be used to purchase necessities for our existence. Our pressing needs are 250,000 bales of cotton, and for wool, tractors, railway equipment, agricultural implements and seeds. You will note I do not mention food. We hope, if the fortunes of war are with us, to secure a large amount of wheat from Ukraine. There was at least 8,000,000 acres of fertile ground not in cultivation. This needs seeds and implements to be worked with, and to supply that shortage we must turn to the United States."

"Once Poland is supplied with those implements and seed, she will very quickly resume her place as an ex-

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